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OPEN TO ALL PARTIES, BUT INFLUENCED BY NONE.

WILLIAMSBURG: PRINTED BY CLEMENTINA RIND.

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MRS. RIND,

Please to insert the following, and oblige

A CUSTOMER.

ON Saturday the 19th of March the reverend RICHARD HEWITT, rector of Hungar's parish, in Northampton, departed this life, after an illness of about ten days. His first complaint was a slight cold, contracted by standing out rather too long in the damp weather, which terminated in a peripneumony, and deprived the world of one of the worthiest and best of men, his family of the tenderest and most indulgent husband, parent, and master, and his acquaintance and friends of the most valuable, humane, and amiable member of society, this county has long beheld. His benevolence was a sure fund for the needy and distressed to draw upon. Was the widow destitute and oppressed, he poured the alleviating balm of comfort into her bosom, and succour was instantly administered to her from his unknown hand. Was the orphan hungry and in tears, immediate relief taught him to forget his helpless state; his tears were soon dried up, his back was well cloathed, and his desires even prevented by the benevolent hand of he knew not whom. No wonder, then, if Mr. Hewitt, by an unwearied exertion of such humane and benevolent actions, had rendered himself peculiarly dear to his acquaintance, and to the many poor, forlorn, unhappy persons, who derived daily sustenance from his charity; and no wonder if his death will affect them so much the more in proportion, as they had reason to bless each revolving day which prolonged the measure of his life, and secured them the enjoyment of his bounty, and their own, I may almost say, independence.

The resignation, and calm composure, with which his last moments were attended, evidently demonstrate the firm reliance he had on that judge whom it is impossible to deceive, and who he was conscious would estimate the merits of his life, and reward him accordingly. As he lived a most exemplary life in the discharge of every duty, in the different relations he stood in as a man or a clergyman, so he died greatly and deservedly lamented, a singular object of imitation through every stage of his life; but particularly at that awful moment, his death.

A person who loved him sincerely inscribes the following lines to his memory. The thoughts occurred while during a couple of nights and days he attended Mr. Hewitt's corpse, and now they are offered as a public tribute, and a testimonial of the author's regard.

O, dearest Hewitt! ever honour'd friend!
Close at thy elbow while I here attend,
Wrapt in the friendly shadow of the night,
While I observe the pale ascending light;
Pensive I mark the silent, solemn gloom,
That now prevails o'er this once festive room.
O, whither fled the festive train of yore,
Who crouded hither to th' instructive lore?
Who wrapt in wonder, on your accents hung,
Eager admir'd the subjects that you sung.
Whither, now fled, O, whither now retir'd?
Alas! forgetful how they once admir'd!
Forgot, abandon'd, tho' you're left alone,
Among your neighbours tho' a stranger grown,
Still to your corpse a faithful watch I'll cling,
And teach this dome with ceaseless groans to ring;
Stoop o'er your bosom, recognize your face,
And onward still the lov'd idea trace;
Lament the rage of that relentless dart
That struck such horror thro' each gen'rous heart;
Exclaim aloud at Heav'n's most partial deed,
When rascals live, and you, alas! must bleed!
O, ever honour'd, if I err don't blame
That indignation which excites my phlegm;
For on thy relics as I turn my eye
Ten thousand pangs across my bosom fly.
Weary of gazing o'er thy lov'd remains,
I range the woods, or seek the distant plains;
There muse in private all I knew before,
Count and recount your virtues o'er and o'er;
Well pleas'd, my fancy ev'ry scene surveys;
Here genius honour'd with immortal bays.
There the good heart expanding to mankind,
Fraught with the virtues of the noblest mind.
True freedom with religion led along,
Tho' antipiscopal, yet firm and strong,
In foremost rank, advance in league array'd,
To combat legions who their trust betray'd.
But still, alas! imperfect to the view,
This figure rises: I must turn to you,
Then backward quick my hasty steps I turn,
And o'er thy corpse in deepest anguish mourn;
Pour the fresh tribute o'er thy pallid face,
Again act o'er the same sad, mournful case;
In fix'd attention o'er thy relics pore,
Till nature sinks, and I can weep no more.
Had Heav'n but spar'd thee till some distant day,
Till twenty harvests felt the solar ray;
Nay even ten; we might perhaps excuse
The fatal mandate we would fain refuse.
But in the vigour and full bloom of life
Torn from your children, and your tender wife;
Thy country's honour, and her firmest friend,
At once oblig'd to rigid death to bend.
Like some sweet flow'r, that with the morning dawn,
Expands its fragrance o'er the verdant lawn,
Ten thousand odours from its foliage rise,
The fanning zephyrs waft them to the skies;
But ere the sun his middle course can gain,
Wither'd, alas! and lifeless on the plain.
Its former glories now no more can boast,
Gone are its sweets, and all its beauties lost.
This, O, kind Heav'n! my anxious bosom rends,
A thousand daggers thro' my heart it sends.
Teach me then, teach me, how I may sustain,
With decent dignity, my grief and pain;
And from thyself the great examplar draw,
The surest rules of pure, unerring law.
Many and various are the ills I bore,
From early age, till settled on this shore,
Many a pang; but still a tender friend
Would ease my sorrow, and my mind unbend;
But now, unhappy! such no more I boast,
One, only one; or, perhaps, two at most:
To Heav'n's high mansions my dear EYRE is flown,
And you, O, Hewitt! are forever gone!
What then remains but that I straight descend
Down in the grave, and there my sorrows end?
Lo! the wild havock cruel death has made!
Behold for blessings how we're now repaid.
NORTHAMPTON, once the muses seat and boast,
Will vie in dulness with Batavia's coast;
For who will dare the magic lyre to string?
Dumb is each bard, and impotent to sing;
A gloomy silence reigns thro' ev'ry grove,
Not even Philomel bemoans her love;
For now, alas! the poet is no more,
Who check'd the muse, or taught her how to soar;
No more the critic, and the finish'd judge,
Who read with candour, censur'd without grudge,
Shall mark the length our *feeble strength* should go,
Or teach our numbers in smooth verse to flow;
Then quick the Vandals shall o'erspread the stage,
Till other Hewitts shall illume the age.
O, dearest Hewitt, ever mourned shade!
This tedious tribute to thy worth I've paid;
Accept my dole; some abler bard shall raise,
Sacred to thee, a shrine of juster praise.
No more the author of this mournful lay
Shall tune his voice, or warble thro' the spray.
But still the tribute of his verse is due,
And still as oft his tribute he'll renew.
Long, then, as winds thro' trembling reeds shall play;
Long as bright sol illuminates the day;
Long as pure streams to mix with ocean glide;
And long as ocean back propels the tide;
So long shall I, if aught my verse avail,
Immortalize thee, and o'er death prevail!

To Mr. DAVID JAMESON, *secretary to the society for propagating* USEFUL KNOWLEDGE *in* VIRGINIA.

SIR,

YOUR ticket informing me that the society had done me the honour to elect me a member came duly to hand; but a severe winter, and a croud of young slaves seized in every irregular manner with the measles and other disorders, obliged such a constancy in thought and care that I have not before this enjoyed leisure enough to pay my acknowledgments for the great respect shewn me. Permit me, then, Sir, through you, to do it thus publicly. I must add, that I cannot help wishing that my age, attended now and then with infirmities, though perhaps too familiar in advanced life to be much complained of, may admit of that active attention which I would otherwise give to the purposes designed by the society; for with me the very idea of useful knowledge must animate every endeavour; so very evident does the real emolument of it appear to every community.

I should now, Mr. secretary, take an opportunity of obliging an often repeated request to communicate the particulars of a stroke of lightning that my house received on Saturday the 17th of April. But having, from that and many such accidents before, become so nonelectric (if I may be indulged the expression) in my opinion, as to the security against such accidents, to be expected from these franklins or points, now greatly in vogue, as my common sense, the only proper touch stone to every new discovery, however striking its philosophical embroidery may be, had suggested some doubts about the power of attraction, but commonly inherent in bodies; I say, how that could extract an ætherial fire, *when* accumulated and enveloped in a cloud, before its burst or explosion, and even after it should explode, how the same power of attraction could confine to metaline points and conductors the vast irregular directions of its emissions, impelled by a force almost too amazing to be expressed. Concluding therefore that such doubts might lead me into some arguments against the opinions of the learned, who have favoured such an hypothesis, by which means, instead of a useful knowledge, altercations might arise, not always, if ever, entertaining to the public, I have declined the least detail of the many and surprising effects of that flash evidently to be traced on my house, until I had repaired the injuries sustained by it. However, Mr. secretary, believing the effects of the flash on some of my domestics may be of use to others, from the modes of relief given, I beg leave to be particular in my relation, as to that part of it, as I cannot but fancy some degree of happiness in the success that I met with. But here, perhaps, as a *petitio prudentiæ*, let me premise a short paragraph from that judicious writer of the memoirs of agriculture, Robert Dossie, esquire, a most sensible member of the society at home for the encouragement of arts, manufactures, and commerce. That gentleman, writing to render the endeavours of that society as effectual as possible to such a laudable institution, seeing a necessity of inviting the communications of others, in order to give that work of memoirs a greater degree of utility, in his preface to his first volume, addresses himself in the following most respectful manner: "It is hoped that no person who can furnish any information of the kind, which may be likely to prove of public benefit, will be deterred from imparting it, by a diffidence as to stile or ability of writing, on account of not being accustomed to such kinds of compositions; for if the sense only be intelligibly expressed, care will be taken to correct inaccuracies, and supply the defects of language, if needful." An intimation, I may call this, with the author (though differing in the use he makes of it) very necessary to be given by every society whatever formed, or forming, for the public good; because it is possible, that from a modesty of this sort, many a laudable discovery and observation may have been suppressed, and will, no doubt, continue so to be, where particular geniusses are pleasing themselves with the entertainment they expect for their pens.

If I was to brand the infamy of ingratitude on its most conspicuous offender, it should be on the *sensible* man, who dares to disavow his own helplessness as to those dangers which may and do attend the most natural of causes, and conceals his lively confidence in the ruler even of the storms. Therefore I will not blush myself, whatever others may incline to do for me, when I say who is my God, and that as soon as I became informed that three of my servants were struck down on the floor by the lightning I implored protection and calmness, in a mental solemnity, that no concern whatever might interrupt my giving every possible assistance to those poor creatures. With this double armour (if I may persuade myself of it from the fountain of mercies) I went out of my parlour, and saw two women and a young fellow on the floor. I was happy in finding no bones broken in either of them. One wench was crouched down on her bum, her hands uplifted in a suppliant manner, but quite stupid and insensible. I ordered her to be raised up, and by forcing her jaws open to let in the air, and with the assistance of cold water and volatiles, her lungs began to play; she presently grew sensible, and being without any bodily hurt, in about a day, with but a common medical assistance, she recovered as well as ever she had been. The other woman, though perfectly sensible, was quite helpless from her hips downwards. I directed her daughters to remove her to a chamber, and try to discover in what manner she might be hurt. They presently informed me that she was much scorched round her body, from her hips quite down to her feet, and could not feel one of her lower limbs. Now although I cannot say that it is a circumstance unobserved before, yet it surprized me that not one of her garments, not even her stockings, were in the least injured. For her I directed the usual family fomentations for burns and scalds, and by a constant rubbing of her joints and limbs, in about three hours she was able to hobble, leaning on her children, about one hundred yards to her cabin; where, in not more than three days, by common medical applications internally and topically, she got perfectly well, without any symptom of ill health since, to be conjectured, as proceeding from that stroke. The young fellow was indeed an affecting sight, as he lay flat on his face, every limb thrown out of the least possible natural position, arms behind him, legs and thighs spreading by his body, neither breath nor pulse to be perceived, and, upon lifting him up, his feet trailed on the floor, and his head hung on his breast or shoulders as the movement of his body inclined it. In short, the most minute description of a sudden death occasioned by a shot running, or leaping, could not exceed his appearance. Add to this, he was cold in every part felt, except a small warmth under his left pap. It is impossible for me to say why I concluded that such a situation must have proceeded from a suffocation, by some mephitic or sulphurous vapour forced into him down his throat by the flash, possibly some concomitant with, or some compounding part of lightning, though an ætherial fire. The doctrines of

pucumatic would have dictated another cauſe, by too diſproportioned a rarifaction of the ambient air without, and of courſe the internal airs ruſhing out of the body; if the ſame doctrine did not aſſure us of a conſtant and momentary ſucceſſion of a denſer air, after the rarifying heat had removed, to prevent the collapſion of the internal veſſels of the body, and preſerve the ſigns or ſymptoms of life; but as there was no ſuch ſymptom appearing, I did not avail myſelf of this cauſe. Again, though the ſtoppage in the circulation of blood is in many inſtances the effect of ſome ſudden ſtagnation in that fluid, yet ſuch an intenſe heat as lightning ſo cloſe muſt occaſion, as I conceived, a quite contrary effect on the blood; therefore I could not look upon any ſtagnation as the cauſe of this particular ſituation in this fellow; however viſcid blood in him might grow through its own inactivity. For this reaſon, I ſay, though two cauſes ſuggeſting themſelves, would neither of them appear to be rational, yet unleſs we can confine the poſſibility of a viſible ſudden death to but three cauſes, there can be no conſequence to prove why I fell upon the above, as the preſumptive cauſe, as it really afterwards demonſtrated itſelf to be. I was often preſſed to open a vein in this ſituation; but until (if ever the blood did circulate again) I ſhould diſcover a viſcid tendency by the pulſe, I reſolved not to let a lancet touch him. And in this I became the more determined, as I had too often ſeen where (though not in any inſtance of lightning) perſons overcome by heat, or otherwiſe, have, through a too haſty uſe of the lancet, been hurried to their graves, becauſe truly no pulſe could be felt; and there are not wanting inſtances wherein I have dared to ſay, that if ever a living body could ſtand in need of what are called animal ſpirits, it muſt be a capital error, at all ſuch times as the preſent caſe, to endeavour to diminiſh in the leaſt the very fountain from whence thoſe ſpirits muſt flow. The more accurate in noſology (ever ſubject to mere conjectures, I am afraid, becauſe ſeemingly only to be ſupported by reaſoning from ſimilar cauſes and effects, which in ſubjects only experimentally to be examined after death, cannot always, if ever, be concluſive) muſt excuſe me for not doing in this manner, as I have underſtood ſome of them have ſaid I ought to have done. I boaſt nothing but the prodigious happy ſucceſs which has attended this their pronounced error, if there can properly be an error againſt any really ſcientific theory, that ſuch an evident ſucceſs in practice ſhall ſo preſumptively contradict. Agreeable, therefore to what I have before premiſed, I had this *then* unhappy object raiſed on his bum, his limbs placed in their natural poſition, and his head properly ſupported; I then directed the nozzle of a ſmall chamber bellows to be introduced into one ſide of his mouth, that by a ſteady and conſtant ventilation down his throat I might, if poſſible, force out any bad air, or noxious vapour, that might as before have been drove down. After near ten minutes blowing, the operator began to turn his own head aſide, complaining of a ſtench coming from the man's mouth, more fœtid than that of the fouleſt gun. Indeed, whilſt feeling for a poſſible beat at his heart, I became ſenſible of it myſelf, and directed the blaſt to be continued, but a little more gently; and in near five minutes more I diſcovered the wiſhed for ſtroke of the heart like an internal fillup, which my ſervant, at his pulſe, alſo perceived. This circumſtance convinced me that the heart was beginning its motion. By a very ſoft blowing kept up, the body, like a compreſſed bladder, guſhed out, as it were, a great quantity of this ſtinking air; a breathing then came on, and encreaſed by degrees with the pulſe, which, from a ſtroke or ſo in a minute, preſently got to twenty or more. In about an hour from our beginning to aſſiſt, as above related, as I left off ventilating, I reſolved to let the air paſſing about do the reſt, and removed him to an elbow chair, to a place more open, where, by a conſtant warm friction on his muſcles and joints, with ſome uſe of volatiles, and ſpirituous embrocations, I could perceive the uſe of his limbs coming to him. In about two hours, in all, he became ſo ſenſible as to groan out *burn, burn*, and could apply his hand to his right pap; where, on examination, I found a gathering ſomething larger than a hen's egg. For this I directed poultis of chamemile flowers, conſtantly kept warm by being changed, and they not only diſcuſſed that humour, but even removed ſome ſtititres felt in that part a day or two after, as it was certainly a ſtroke given by the lightning. This groaning was ſuch a ſymptom of pain that I forebore doing what I intended. This youth having been very bilioufly indiſpoſed all the preceding part of the ſpring, I had no doubt but ſuch a ſtroke muſt have greatly agitated his bile, if any of it was redundant at the time, and therefore a gentle puke might be neceſſary, to bring ſome of it off, before it ſhould grow acrid, or otherwiſe noxious; but, I ſay, under ſuch a complaint, I could not truſt any medicine, therefore only contrived down cups of warm water, and preſently four throws upwards removed a quantity of very thick bile, when he became quite ſenſible, knew us all, and, poor fellow, aſked what had been the matter with him, for he had but juſt come out of the cellar. After this, I removed him to his mother's cabbin, and the care of a ſervant, tolerably experienced amongſt the ſick. His moſt grateful and ſalutary draughts ordered were cold well water and ſalt-petre, and as to all other methods taken with him, they were nothing uncommon, only I never took any blood away till Monday noon, when his pulſe indicated a depreſſion. Thus, I do confeſs, I began to wiſh I had done it ſooner; for in ſix ounces of it, when cold, there was not a drop of ſerum; but a few attenuants of the mild preparations of mercury, according to the experimentally learned, doctor Friend, ſoon relieved that apprehenſion, for on a ſecond bleeding, the next day, I had ſerum enough, and every pleaſing proſpect from the ſight of his blood. I have, on purpoſe, omitted mentioning the cooling method purſued through this whole time of aſſiſtance, by aperients of the mildeſt nature, and clyſters as emollient and ſoft as poſſible; as they are things hardly to be ever neglected, where they demonſtrate their own propriety by their effects. I cannot avoid confeſſing that ſome kind fears were often ſuggeſted to me, leſt my endeavours ſhould be wrong; but as I could not get my worthy acquaintance and friend, doctor Walter Jones, though ſent for the moment the accident was diſcovered, till Tueſday twelve o'clock, by means of his being abroad, and a conſtancy of bad weather, I reſolved to proceed upon the principles I ſet out with, after I had reſtored a viſible life to my ſervant, not ſubmitting to that impatience which frequently diſtracts practitioners, as well as patients, becauſe they do not viſibly mend in a hurry, in any attack of length or danger; for which I acknowledge myſelf obliged to the great Sydenhame, as he has ſomewhere declared, that the ſymptoms of amendment in moſt caſes are more difficult to be diſcovered than thoſe of growing worſe; and if the latter were not really viſible, it was generally a circumſtance by which a ſenſible obſerver might be convinced of his patient's recovering. In a few days more than a week, I had this young fellow (as well as the other two) reſtored to perfect health and active ſervice in my houſe; and I may ſay that I believe, that at this very inſtant no one can enjoy a greater ſhare of health, *laus deo*. I do ſuppoſe, now, every tired reader will be glad to hear me ſubmitting the whole to the judicious, to conſider whether the aſſiſtance given was not as accidental as the cauſe which produced the dreadful effect, or whether ſome uſeful deduction may not be made from the method *fallen upon* to relieve. As to myſelf, I declare it is quite equal what they may determine; for I would have ſet it up in Æſculapius's temple in antient Athens, had it happened then, being always glad to do right even by accident, rather than do wrong *ſecundum artem*. I am, good Sir, your moſt humble ſervant, LANDON CARTER.

BOSTON, *March* 17.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at New York *to his friend in this town, dated* February 28.

YOUR ſteadineſs and activity in the glorious cauſe of liberty has induced me to addreſs you, without any apology, upon a very intereſting matter, in which the cauſe of American freedom is deeply concerned; I mean the poſtoffice eſtabliſhment, upon which every other unconſtitutional act has been grounded, as our tame ſubmiſſion to it has conſtantly been urged, by the enemies of our country, as a precedent againſt us; and as I am fully convinced of the propriety and eligibility of oppoſing it at preſent, and we cannot fail of ſucceſs if the oppoſition be made with a manly firmneſs, I am determined to give the bearer, Mr. Goddard, every aid in my power towards the execution of his plan, which is ſo well calculated to ſerve the cauſe of liberty, and relieve my country from ſuch an arbitrary and unconſtitutional act of the Britiſh legiſlature. I muſt therefore earneſtly requeſt that you will, provided your ſentiments ſhould coincide with mine, uſe all your influence in the town of Boſton, and give him every aſſiſtance in your power, to forward ſo great and neceſſary an undertaking; and ſhould we ſucceed in this attempt of aboliſhing the poſtoffice, of which I have not the leaſt ſhadow of a doubt, I am convinced it will put an entire ſtop to their laying any further unconſtitutional burdens upon us; eſpecially when they find that we are determined to make repriſals upon every ſuch occaſion, and that they will be reduced to the unfortunate ſituation of the dog in the fable, who by greedily graſping at the ſhadow loſt the ſubſtance. As I am much indiſpoſed at preſent, I cannot enlarge upon the ſubject, nor do I think any arguments neceſſary to convince you of the propriety of the meaſure, or to induce you, who have ſo conſtantly exerted yourſelf in the cauſe of liberty, to afford it your ſanction and ſupport.

Extract of a letter from Nantucket, *dated* March 9.

"I have only juſt time to acquaint thee that at about 8 o'clock this morning we had the moſt violent guſt of wind that perhaps was ever known here; it laſted but about a minute, it ſeemed to come in a narrow vein, and in its progreſs blew down our lighthouſe, and totally deſtroyed it, beſides ſeveral barns, ſhops, &c. Had it laſted 15 minutes I really believe it would not have left more than one half the buildings ſtanding in the courſe that it paſſed. I do not hear of any perſons receiving much hurt, or much damage done, except the loſs of the lighthouſe, which in every reſpect is conſiderable; and I wiſh this loſs may be as ſpeedily publiſhed in the newſpapers as poſſible, which may be a means to prevent many bad conſequences that may otherwiſe attend the navigation paſſing this way."

NEW YORK, *March* 28.

A Boſton paper, dated March 6, ſays: "Laſt Friday ſe'ennight, in the forenoon, Mr. Brown, of Salem, deputy ſheriff, went on board a fiſhing veſſel at Marblehead, and arreſted John Watts and John Guillard, in an action of damages for 3000l. commenced by the gentlemen who were proprietors of the late Eſſex hoſpital, on ſuſpicion that the ſaid two perſons were concerned in burning that building on the 26th of January laſt. The priſoners were committed to his majeſty's gaol, in Salem, about two o'clock, P. M. Almoſt as ſoon as the keys were turned upon them, the people began, in ſmall companies, to enter the town from Marblehead, and continued coming over in this manner till near night, rendezvouſing near the gaol. The magiſtrates were buſy in conſulting upon meaſures for preſerving the peace, and for diſperſing the people who were aſſembling from Marblehead, from whence a ſtill greater number was expected after dark. About ſunſet, on application to the colonel of the militia, the drums were ordered out, and beat *to arms*. Immediately upon hearing this, the mob, to the number of four or five hundred, arming themſelves with clubs, ſticks of wood, &c. and while it was yet daylight, made a moſt furious attack upon the gaol. They firſt burſt open the doors, and broke moſt of the lower windows in that part of the building which is the priſon keeper's dwelling; and then, with iron crows, axes, &c. they ſoon beat their way through four of the priſon doors, each of which was very ſtrong, and well ſecured with many large locks. Thus having got into two apartments of the priſon in leſs than ten minutes from the firſt onſet, carried off the above mentioned two perſons in triumph, and went immediately to Marblehead, where they ſoon diſperſed. They aſſembled again the next day, and obliged the gentlemen above mentioned to declare, that no proſecutions ſhould ever after be cammenced on account of burning the hoſpital."

We hear that his excellency our worthy governor has been pleaſed to intimate his intention of founding a profeſſorſhip in King's college, of this city, before his embarkation for England.

Saturday morning laſt the ſhip John Galley, Captain Quick, arrived here from London in 8 weeks, but has brought no later prints than what he had received before. By letters from thence we learn that the conduct of the Americans, with regard to the tea ſent to this country, is much applauded, but it is generally ſaid all that commodity deſtroyed at Boſton muſt be paid for by ſomebody, and that hints had been dropped that the act impoſing the duty of 3d. per pound on all teas ſent to America from Great Britain would be repealed this preſent ſeſſion of parliament.

April 4. Never were fewer veſſels ſeen in this harbour, at this ſeaſon of the year, than at preſent; and, we hear, many are wanted for freight and to purchaſe.

Laſt week his excellency our worthy governor was pleaſed to make a preſent of 10,000 *acres of land, in the townſhip of Norbury, Glouceſter county, about* 20 *miles from Connecticut river, in this province, to King's college, in this city.*

NEWPORT, *March* 14.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman, paſſenger on board the ſloop Freetown, Joſeph Evans, *maſter, from this place bound to* Jamaica, *dated* Turk's Iſland, February 20.

"Going through the paſſage yeſterday about four o'clock, P. M. we diſcovered a man of war in the road, and a boat in the offing, having 8 armed men in her; ſhe boarded us, and informed it was the Savage ſloop of war's boat, demanded the captain's papers, who readily delivered them. After much abuſe and ill language from the officer, he ordered the ſloop to put about, ſaying ſhe ſhould tow the boat up to Turk's Iſland, as by this time they were ſome diſtance to leeward of the iſland. The captain, and a number of gentlemen and ladies, paſſengers on board, reaſoned and expoſtulated with the officer upon the hardſhip and inconveniency of the delay, as one of the ladies was very near her time, &c. which produced nothing but ſcurrilous language; the man they had ordered to the helm was forced therefrom by the captain. The officer ordered thoſe in the boat to fire upon thoſe on the quarter deck, which they inſtantly obeyed, and ſhot Mr. Finlater, a gentleman planter of the iſland of Jamaica, through the body. The ſloop they brought into this road yeſterday, the captain and mate detained on board the *Savage* all the night, and the next day were releaſed and permitted to proceed on their voyage. The ſurgeon of the ſhip dreſſed Mr. Finlater's wound, and behaved with politeneſs; we hope he will do well, but it is doubtful. I am, &c. &c."

March 28. We are juſt informed, by letters from London, that Dr. Franklin had been examined before the very privy council, concerning the infamous letters which were wrote from this country by Hutchinſon, Oliver, and other ſmaller traitors, and ſent back by that worthy patriot.

PHILADELPHIA, *March* 30.

Extract of a letter from London, *dated* January 24.

"Three men of war are ordered to be immediately in readineſs to ſail to Boſton, and exact payment for the tea."

WILLIAMSBURG, *April* 14.

We hope our correſpondent will excuſe us for not inſerting JUNIUS this week; it ſhall be properly attended to in our next.

ENTERED *in the* LOWER DISTRICT *of* JAMES *river.*

March 28. Schooner Lemuel, James Armour, from Maryland, with 10 hogſheads and 300 barrels of floue.

31. Brig John, Hugh Kennedy, from Hiſpaniola, with 8 tons of lignum vitæ, and ballaſt.

31. Schooner Betſey, Andrew Grey, from Turk's Iſland, with 3 tierces of foreign ſugar, and 2000 buſhels of ſalt.

April 5. Sloop Bumper, Edward Booker, from Jamaica, with ballaſt.

5. Sloop Betſey, Lewis Hatton, from Antigua, with 53 hogſheads of rum,

6. Schooner Rebecca, Ephraim Symonds, from Salem, with 20 caſks of raiſins, 20 hogſheads and 1 barrel of rum, 2 quarter caſks of wine, 2 tierces of molaſſes, and ſundry wooden and earthen ware.

6. Brig Dolphin, John Kelſo, from Hiſpaniola, with 38 hogſheads and 18 teirces of foreign molaſſes, 2 hogſheads, 6 barrels, and one teirce of foreign brown ſugar.

7. Sloop Jenny, Jacob Fox, from New York, with 2 tons of bar iron.

7. Brig May, James Conyears, from the Grenades, with 15 hogſheads of rum, 6 hogſheads of coffee, and 2 hogſheads of cocoa.

CLEARED OUTWARDS.

March 28. Sloop Rainbow, Michael Dyer, for Falmouth, with 2000 buſhels of corn, 3 barrels of pork, 14 buſhels of peaſe, 3 barrels of flour, and 1 barrel of hogſlard.

26. Snow Hartley, Edward Foſter, for Liſbon, with 1000 buſhels of wheat, 900 buſhels of corn, 250 barrels of flour, and 3000 ſtaves.

29. Brig Black Prince, Robert Elliot, for Antigua, with 1600 buſhels of corn, 35 barrels of pork, 30 barrels of flour, 20,000 ſtaves and heading, 40,000 feet of ſcantling and 20 000 ſhingles.

29. Scooner Samuel, John Shepherd, for Jamaica, with 260 barrels of pork, 21 barrels of hams, 7 barrels of flour, 6 barrels of pitch, 3 barrels of turpentine, 20 kegs of hogſlard, 800 buſhels of corn, 600 buſhels of peaſe, and 0,000 ſhingles.

29. Schooner Neſtor, John Harriſon, for Cadiz, with 120 barrels of flour, 200 buſhels of peaſe, 100,000 ſtaves, 10,000 pipe, and 10,000 barrel ſtaves.

29. Ship John, John Hunter, for Leghorn, with 10,000 buſhels of wheat, 190 bags and 154 barrels of ſhip bread, 5000 feet of boards and ſcantling, and 900 ſtaves.

31. Brig Lord Dunmore, James Neilſon, for Nevis, with 1000 buſhels of corn, 300 buſhels of peaſe, 30 barrels of pork, 140 barrels of flour, 60 barrels of bread, and 10,000 ſhingles.

April 1. Sloop Agatha, Thomas Edgor, for Barbados, with 110 barrels of flour, 1200 bushels of corn, 20 barrels of pork, and 20,000 shingles.

4. Brig Hansford, Lemuel Cornick, for Antigua, with 2298 bushels of corn, 30 barrels of pork, 30 barrels of flour, 11 bushels of peafe, 5000 oak ſtaves, and 50,000 ſhingles.

4. Brig Polly, Giles Stanton, for Liſbon, with 8903 bushels of corn, 282 bushels of wheat, 2030 ſtaves, and 200 feet of plank.

5. Sloop Defiance, John Rider, for Plymouth, with 1400 bushels of corn, and 12 bushels of beans.

5. Brig Peggy, Jonathan Barrot, for the Grenades, with 12 bushels of corn, 68,000 feet of ſcantling, 6000 ſtaves, 210,000 ſhingles, and 200 feet of plank.

6. Sloop Content, George Dames, for North Carolina, with 12 packages of Britiſh dry goods, 11 barrels of flour, 31 barrels of bread, and 1300 bushels of ſalt.

6. Sloop Polly, Joſeph Todd, for Barbados, with 1650 bushels of corn, 120 bushels of peafe, 25 barrels of pork, 15 dozen of hams, and 80,000 ſhingles.

6. Brig Douglaſs, Francis Ruſſell, for Jamaica, with 9100 feet of ſcantling, 9500 feet of plank, and 26,900 ſhingles.

7. Brig Liberty, Robert Cobk, for Cadiz, with 1770 bushels of wheat, 3554 bushels of corn, 200 barrels of flour, 6000 ſtaves, and 25,000 ſhingles.

7. Brig Nancy, George Wiſe, for Antigua, with 47,000 feet of ſcantling, 60,000 ſhingles, 10,000 feet of boards, 1000 ſtaves, 140 ſhaken caſks, and 92 bushels of peafe.

7. Sloop Norfolk Packet, Francis Gilbert, for Philadelphia, with 478¼ bushels of wheat, 5 hogſheads and 19 barrels of coffee, 7 tons of hemp, and 1 dozen of ſkins.

7. Sloop Robert, John Sinclar for Antigua, with 220 bushels of oats, 325 bushels of corn, 19 barrels of pork, 15 barrels of flour, 198 bushels of peafe, and 4600 ſhingles.

TREASURY OFFICE, April 10, 1774.

THE *ſeveral* Inſpectors, and all other Perſons whatever, *who are in Arrear to the Treaſury, are deſired to diſcharge their reſpective Balances in the Courſe of this preſent Court*, without fail, *as no Indulgencies can be given.*

RO. C. NICHOLAS, Treaſurer.

THE printer hereof having lately conſiderably enlarged her paper, and expecting ſhortly an elegant ſet of types from London, of a much ſmaller ſize than thoſe uſed at preſent, together with all other materials relative to the printing buſineſs, and being extremely deſirous of ſupporting the dignity of her gazette, and keeping it at a fixed ſtandard, earneſtly requeſts, that in order to maintain it on this footing, thoſe who may pleaſe to favour her with their commands will be punctual in their payments, either to ſend caſh, or ſettle at the next general court after ſhe receives thier orders. Pay for the paper ſhe by no means requires at the above ſtated periods; to remit that yearly will be ſufficient, at which time ſhe hopes none of her ſubſcribers will neglect her. But advertiſements, blanks, and many other kinds of printing work, ſhe ardently hopes, may be diſcharged at the general courts, which will enable her the better to carry on her paper with that ſpirit which is ſo neceſſary to ſuch an undertaking. To thoſe who have hitherto obliged me with their cuſtom I return my moſt grateful thanks; as a recompence, it ſhall ever be particularly my care to give ſatisfaction, ſhould the public buſineſs be continued with me, whereby I may make a tolerable proviſion for myſelf and children. I am the public's moſt obliged and very humble ſervant,

CLEMENTINA RIND.

TREASURY OFFICE, April 12, 1774.

WITHIN theſe few days I have diſcovered that an attempt has been made to counterfeit the TWENTY SHILLING BILLS of 1769, a forged bill of the ſort, I am perſuaded very innocently, to be exchanged at this office. Though the forgery is baſely executed, I think it prudent to caution the public againſt impoſitions. The print, the coat of arms, the ſigning of Mr. Blair's chriſtian name, the different devices, and eſpecially the *badneſs of the figures* of the dates, will point out the forgery to every one tolerably acquainted with the good bills. The water lines differ very materially from thoſe of the genuine paper. Inſtead of the water letters K. E. R. appearing under the ſigners names, as they ought to do, there is to be ſeen ſomething like an obſcure W. and the letter A. very plainly; the letters K. E. R. are thruſt forward under the coat of arms. Till this bill made its appearance, I never had the ſlighteſt reaſon to ſuſpect that any other than the 5l. bills had been counterfeited, and thrown into circulation. If any gentleman ſhould upon good grounds entertain doubts of any of the reſt of the paper money, I beg it, as a ſingular favour, that he would be pleaſed immediately to tranſmit every ſuſpected bill to me by expreſs, of which I will gladly pay the expence.

2 RO. C. NICHOLAS, Treaſurer.

NORFOLK, April 12, 1774.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a number of veſſels will be wanted this ſummer to bring a quantity of STONE from Rappahannock for the building a lighthouſe near Cape Henry. Thoſe perſons who incline to undertake ſuch freights are deſired to apply to the ſubſcriber.

MATTHEW PHRIPP,
PAUL LOYALL,
6 *THOMAS NEWTON*, jun.

To be SOLD, on the premiſes, the 25th of this inſtant, April, purſuant to a deed of truſt conveyed by John Gayle to William Smith,

A TRACT of LAND ſituated on Eaſt river, in Glouceſter county, and convenient to fiſh and oyſters. The land is in good order for cropping, and produces as good corn and tobacco as any in the ſaid county, if taken proper care of. There are 297 acres; which may be purchaſed reaſonably for ready money.

2 WILLIAM SMITH.

To be SOLD, by virtue of a deed of truſt from Thomas Dixon, deceaſed, on Thurſday the 28th of April, at the courthouſe in Elizabeth city, being court day,

A TRACT of LAND containing about 110 acres, lying near Saltford's creek, in the county aforeſaid. At the ſame time will be SOLD, by virtue of another deed of truſt from Curle Tucker and Henry Jenkins, a tract of wood land containing about 60 acres, belonging to ſaid Tucker, and one or two negroes, the property of ſaid Jenkins and Tucker. Credit will be allowed till the 1ſt of October next, on giving bond, with approved ſecurity; the bonds to carry intereſt from the day of ſale, if not paid the day they become due.

2 WALTER M'CLURG.

WILLIAMSBURG, April 13, 1774.

PETER HARDY thanks the public for their kind encouragement ſince his eſtabliſhment in this city, and begs leave to inform them, once more, that he ſtill continues the coach and chaiſe making buſineſs, at the houſe where Colonel Cuſtis formerly lived, near the madhouſe, in Williamſburg, as uſual, with all its ornamental branches, particularly carving and gilding, painting, &c. in the neateſt and beſt finiſhed manner; alſo all kinds of braſs work made and repaired in the beſt manner, having got fixed in a more convenient way, and he hopes to be more punctual in that branch, and likewiſe more reaſonable in the making and mending ſuch work as comes within the limits of what he undertakes.——Said Hardy wants a good workman in the chair making buſineſs, to whom he will give 4l 10s. for every chair body he ſhall make; alſo a carriage maker, to whom he will give 1l. 2s. for every chair carriage; likewiſe a good wheelwright, to whom he will give 1l. 5s. for every pair of wheels.—He cannot help taking notice, that ſome have charged him with being high in his prices, which probably may be occaſioned by his working with good materials However, the public may rely on what he is going to advance, that for the future a certain reaſonableneſs in his prices, a due punctuality in the diſpatch of his work, and an unfeigned readineſs to ſerve thoſe who ſhall be kind enough to give him their cuſtom, ſhall be ſtrictly adhered to.—Said Hardy has good PASTURAGE to let. 3

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

TWO or three journeymen CABINETMAKERS, who will meet with good encouragement by applying to the ſubſcriber, at his houſe, oppoſite the church, in Williamſburg. It is hoped they will be kind enough to apply as ſoon as poſſible, as the urgency of his buſineſs requires their immediate aſſiſtance. The beſt of wages will be allowed, in caſe they be good workmen.——He returns his moſt grateful acknowledgments to all who have hitherto favoured him with their commands, and aſſures them, that ſhould he meet with a continuance of their cuſtom, no pains nor aſſiduity ſhall be wanting to produce ſatisfaction.

3 RICHARD BOOKER.

The noted HORSE

MARK ANTHONY

WILL ſtand this SEASON at my plantation, on the north ſide of Roanoke river, about 15 miles above Halifax town, and will cover at three pounds the ſeaſon, thirty ſhillings the leap, or five pounds to enſure. I ſhall take all poſſible care of any mares that may be left with me; but will not be liable for any that may get away. 3* EATON HAYNES.

The noted ſwift HORSE

TRISTRAM SHANDY,

(now, perhaps, the fatteſt horſe in VIRGINIA)

STANDS at my houſe, in the lower end of Caroline county, and covers mares this ſeaſon at 2l. 10s. good paſturage gratis, and great care taken of the mares, but will not be anſwerable for any that may get away. TRISTRAM SHANDY was got by Morton's Traveller, his dam by Janus, out a very fine Engliſh mare.

5 JAMES UPSHAW.

RUN away, from Neabſco furnace, the 16th of March, a light coloured mulatto man named BILLY, or WILL, the property of the honourable John Tayloe, eſquire. When I tell the public that he is the ſame boy who for many years uſed to wait on me, in my travels through this and the neighbouring province, and by his pertneſs, or rather impudence, was well known to all my acquaintances, there is the leſs occaſion for a particular deſcription of him. However, as he is now grown to the ſize of a man, and has not attended me for ſome time paſt, I think it not amiſs to ſay that he is a very likely young fellow, about 20 years old, 5 feet 9 inches high, ſtout and ſtrong made, has a remarkable ſwing in his walk, but is much more ſo by a ſurprizing knack he has of gaining the good graces of almoſt every body who will liſten to his bewitching and deceitful tongue, which ſeldom or ever ſpeaks the truth. He has a ſmall ſcar on the right ſide of his forehead, and the little finger of his right hand is quite ſtraight by a hurt he got when a child. Had on, when he went away, a blue fearnought jacket, and an under one of green baize, cotton breeches, oznabrig ſhirt, mixed blue ſale ſtockings, country made ſhoes, and yellow buckles. From his ingenuity, he is capable of doing almoſt any ſort of buſineſs, and for ſome years paſt, has been chiefly employed as a founder, a ſtone maſon, and a miller, as occaſion required; one of which trades, I imagine, he will, in the character of a free man, profeſs. I have ſome reaſon to ſuſpect his travelling towards James river, under the pretence of being ſent by me on buſineſs. Whoever apprehends the ſaid fellow, and brings him to me, or to his maſter, the honourable John Tayloe, at Mountairy, or ſecure him ſo as to be had again, ſhall have treble what the law allows, and all reaſonable charges paid. tf THOMAS LAWSON.

STRAYED, or ſtolen, from the ſubſcriber, about the beginning of March, a ſorrel mare, between four and five years old, 13 or 14 hands high, has a hanging mane (which grows on the wrong ſide) and ſwitch tail, and branded on the left buttock W C. Whoever brings the ſaid mare to me, in Williamſburg, ſhall have TEN SHILLINGS.

3 ARCHIBALD DIDDEP.

I HEREBY give this public notice, that Jeremiah Skidonore, who was murdered in Bedford county, in Virginia, laſt December, by his ſervants, has ſome ſmall eſtate in my poſſeſſion: The heirs of the ſaid Jeremiah may have it by applying to

3* ROBERT ALEXANDER, adminiſtrator.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Doctor John Walker, deceaſed, of Hanover town, are requeſted to make immediate payment; and thoſe who have any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate are deſired to make them known to 3 THOMAS SIMPSON, admin.

PETERSBURG, April 4, 1774.

I INTEND ſhortly to leave the colony, for ſome time.

FRANK EPPES.

THERE is now in Cherriſtones warehouſe one hogſhead of TOBACCO, which was inſpected on the 2d of January, 1770, and brought there by, and inſpected for, Henry Guy. It is marked thus: H. C. No. 1, groſs 1140, nett 1042.

3 PETER WARREN,
* WILLIAM NOTINGHAM.

TAKEN up, in Bedford, a black mare, with ſome white hairs on her forehead, and about 4 feet 6 or 7 inches high. Poſted, and appraiſed to 4l. 5s.

JAMES LEE.

YORK town, April 1, 1774.

THE ſubſcribers, who have for ſome years paſt kept the ferry eſtabliſhed at this place, and experienced the inconvenience and loſs that attend making accounts of ferriages, take this method of deſiring thoſe gentlemen who croſs to pay their ferriages at the SWAN tavern, as it has been of infinite loſs to the ſubſcribers their paying the negroes; and alſo aſſures them, that the ferry ſhall be kept inferior to none in the colony.

JANET MITCHELL,
MARY GIBBONS.

PLANK *and* SCANTLING

TO be ſold by the ſubſcriber, at his ſawmill, near Aylett's warehouſe, on Mattapony river, upon the moſt reaſonable terms, and of the following kinds, viz. white oak, black walnut, ſweet gum, aſh, poplar, birch (which makes elegant furniture) beſt yellow heart pine for flooring (and clear of heart and ſap, if required) common high land, and ſlaſh ditto, for other uſes. A reaſonable credit will be allowed, or European or Weſt India goods received in payment. I ſhall prepare ſeveral ſets of plank and ſcantling for erecting Hobday's wheat machines, which, or any other kind of plank or ſcantling, I can ſend to Norfolk, or to any part of York river. Orders, which may come by the poſt to the poſtoffice at Aylett's, will be duly complied with. I have alſo for ſale a quantity of excellent MADEIRA WINE, of the London and New York qualities, in hogſheads and quarter caſks, on twelve months credit, and will receive corn or wheat in payment.

tf WILLIAM AYLETT.

To be SOLD, together or in parcels,

THAT fertile and well timbered tract of LAND, lying in Princeſs Anne county, known by the name of GIBBS's WOODS, whereon are ſeveral ſettlements, and whereof Jeremiah Tinker, eſquire, grandſon of the late governor Gibbs now ſtands ſeized, under the deed of gift of his mother, the daughter and heireſs of the ſaid governor Gibbs. Perſons inclining to purchaſe may be informed of the terms by applying to Mr. James Parker, merchant in Norfolk, or to Edward Foy, in Williamſburg, who will give an undoubted title. tf

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To be SOLD, to the higheſt bidder, on Thurſday the 5th day of May enſuing, if fair, if not, the next fair day, at the late dwellinghouſe of James Buchanan, deceaſed, at Cabin Point,

ALL the perſonal eſtate, conſiſting of ſeveral fine horſes, a good ſtock of cattle, ſheep, hogs, utenſils of huſbandry, and valuable houſhold furniture. Alſo, at the ſame time and place, will be ſold, fourteen very likely NEGROES, belonging to the partnerſhip of James Buchanan and Thomas Simmons, deceaſed, late merchants and partners. Twelve months credit will be allowed for all ſums above twenty five ſhillings, on giving bond, with approved ſecurity, to bear intereſt from the date, unleſs diſcharged by the 15th of May, 1775.

HENRY SIMMONS, } adminiſtrators.
4 BENJAMIN SIMMONS, }

*** All perſons who have any demands againſt the partnerſhip of Buchanan and Simmons, or againſt the eſtate of James Buchanan, are deſired to make them known immediately, that due regard may be paid to the dignity of the debts; and thoſe indebted are requeſted to be ſpeedy in diſcharging their ſeveral balances.

ELKANAH DEANE,

COACHMAKER,

AT HIS SHOP IN PALACE STREET,

WILLIAMSBURG,

MAKES all kinds of coaches, chariots, poſtchaiſes, phætons, curricles, chairs, and chaiſes, with harneſs of every ſort. Carriages of every kind are repaired, painted, gelded, and japanned, in the beſt manner, and on the moſt reaſonable terms, for caſh. Gentlemen or ladies reſiding in the country, by ſending their commands to ſaid Deane, may depend on being well uſed, and their commands executed with the greateſt care and diſpatch. He returns his unfeigned thanks to thoſe gentlemen and ladies who have favoured him with their cuſtom, and is determined to make it his ſtudy to pleaſe all who are kind enough to employ him.——Being in want of a few more JOURNEYMEN, he will give the following prices, provided they are good hands: For every chair body, ſingle or double, according to my directions, I will give four pounds, for every chair carriage eighteen ſhillings, for every pair of wheels twenty two ſhillings, and ſo in proportion for all other work. I would willingly take two or three apprentices who have been genteelly brought up, and tolerably educated; no others need apply.——Said Deane has ſome choice brandy, gin, rum, and ſeveral kind of cordials; ſuch as anniſeed water, orange ditto, clove ditto, all ſours, cherry brandy, and raſberry ditto; all which he will diſpoſe of on reaſonable terms, for caſh, to thoſe who will take a quantity.

To be let, to the loweſt bidder, at Hanover town, on Wedneſday the 25th of May next, purſuant to an order of the veſtry of St. Paul's pariſh,

THE building of a large, commodious BRICK CHURCH, in the lower part of the ſaid pariſh. Thoſe inclinable to become undertakers are deſired to produce plans, that the veſtry may chuſe which they think beſt. Five hundred pounds will be paid down, and the future payments will be made known and agreed upon at the day of letting. Bond and approved ſecurity will be required of the undertaker for his performance in building the ſame.

BENJAMIN ANDERSON,
THOMAS GARLAND, } churchwardens.

COMMITTED to the gaol of Prince George two Virginia born negro women; one of which ſays her name is MILLY, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 1 inch high, of a yellow complexion, and has on a ſtriped holland waiſtcoat, Virginia cloth petticoat, old black quilt, and oznabrig ſhift; ſhe ſays ſhe belongs to Mrs. Poſey. The other ſays her name is BETTY, about 5 feet 3 inches high, 23 years old, of a yellow complexion, and has on a Virginia cloth gown, white dimity and ſtriped Virginia cloth petticoats, and oznabrig ſhift; ſhe ſays ſhe belongs to John Moſs. The owners are deſired to pay charges, and take them away.

The GAOLER.

COMMITTED to the gaol of Prince George two Virginia born negro men; one of which ſays his name is JACOB, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, and ſays he belongs to Mrs. Tucker, and was hired to John Cole; has on a negro cotton waiſtcoat and breeches, and oznabrig ſhirt. The other is about 25 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, ſays his name is STEPHEN, has on white plaid breeches, blue plaid jacket, and oznabrig ſhirt, and ſays he likewiſe belongs to Mrs. Tucker. The owners are deſired to pay charges, and take them away. The GAOLER.

Mrs. RIND,

THE public have, no doubt, been made acquainted with my having been charged and tried before an examining court in Richmond county, for ſtealing a ſlave, the property of Bailey Settle; and although I was acquitted by the unanimous opinion of the court, it may be neceſſary to publiſh the following facts, which I beg you will do, to ſhew upon what foundation I was ſo charged. I am, Madam, your humble ſervant,

MOORE BRAGG.

The following is a true copy of the writ, and felonious charge, exhibited againſt me by Bailey Settle, and this accuſation proſecuted without the proſecutor being preſent; and I hereupon condemned to impriſonment for twenty four days.

Richmond, to wit.

GEORGE the Third, by the grace of God, of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c. To our ſheriff of our county of Richmond, and to all conſtables, and all and ſingular our bailiffs and miniſters, in the ſame county, greeting: Foraſmuch as Bailey Settle, of the ſaid county, hath come before William Brockenbrough, gentleman, one of our juſtices, aſſigned to keep our peace within the ſaid county, and hath made oath, that between the hours of ten in the morning, and ſix in the afternoon, of Monday the 7th day of this month, was ſtolen away, as he verily believes, from his plantation, a Negro woman ſlave named Winny, then and there being, which Negro ſlave is about 14 or 15 years of age, pretty well grown of her age, and that he has good reaſon to believe that Benjamin Bragg, and Moore Bragg, did ſteal the ſaid Negro away, we command you to apprehend the bodies of the ſaid Benjamin Bragg, and Moore Bragg, and bring them before the ſaid William Brockenbrough, or ſome other of our juſtices, aſſigned to keep the peace in the county aforeſaid, to be diſpoſed of, and dealt withal, according to law. Witneſs the ſaid William Brockenbrough, at Mount Airy, in the county aforeſaid, the 8th day of February, in the 14th year of our reign, 1774.

WILLIAM BROCKENBROUGH.

Summon JESSE THORNTON, *witneſs for the King.*

The examination of Moore Bragg, taken before me, John Belfield, one of his Majeſty's juſtices of the peace for the county of Richmond, on the 11th day of February, 1774.

THIS examinant ſaith, that in his way to Richmond court, on Monday laſt, he called at Bailey Settle's, with his brother Benjamin Bragg, who claimed a Negro woman ſlave, whom he called Winny, and carried her away from the ſaid Bailey Settle's; but this examinant did not concern in the affair, and that Jeſſe Thornton was preſent. Taken before me this 11th day of February, 1774. JOHN BELFIELD.

The examination of Jeſſe Thornton, a witneſs for our ſovereign lord the King, againſt Moore Bragg, taken before me, John Belfield, one of his Majeſty's juſtices of the peace for the county of Richmond, on the 11th day of February, 1774.

THIS examinant, being firſt ſworn, ſaith, that on Monday laſt he went to Moore Bragg's, where Benjamin Bragg was, and that he returned home, in order to get ready to go to Richmond court, and that in his way to court he met with the ſaid Benjamin Bragg, on the road; between which place and Bailey Settle's, he the ſaid Benjamin Bragg deſired him the ſaid Jeſſe Thornton, and the ſaid Moore Bragg, to call with him at the ſaid Bailey Settle's, as witneſſes, for that he claimed a Negro there as his property; that when they went to Bailey Settle's houſe, the ſaid Settle was not at home; that the ſaid Benjamin Bragg went to where the Negroes were at work, and in a little time returned with a Negro wench, which he ſaid was his property, and deſired him the ſaid Jeſſe Thornton, and Moore Bragg, to bear witneſs that he took the ſaid Negro as his property; that the ſaid Benjamin Bragg carried the ſaid Negro away with him; and this deponent adds, that the ſaid Moore Bragg had no concern in his brother's taking the ſaid Negro away. And further this examinant ſaith not.

JESSE THORNTON.

WILLIAMSBURG, April 5, 1774.

ALL perſons who have any demands againſt the ſubſcriber are deſired to make them known by the laſt of the enſuing general court, as he expects to leave this city by that time. JOHN BURGESS.

TAKEN up, in Auguſta, near Rockiſh Gap, a grey ſtalion colt, 2 years old, about 12 hands high, no brand perceivable, paces and trots, and had on a large bell. Poſted, and appraiſed to 3l.

JAMES M'CLURE.

To be SOLD, altogether, or in parcels,

ONE thouſand acres of LAND, in Cheſterfield county, within one mile of the town of Manchester; alſo three very valuable PLANTATIONS, in Cumberland county. For terms apply to

JOHN MAYO.

NORFOLK, March 20, 1774.

THE copartnery of the ſubſcribers will expire the 10th of next month. As we have a great number of outſtanding debts on our books, we hope all concerned, upon application, will diſcharge their accounts, or give bond.——Our healths being ſo much impaired as to render us incapable of giving the attendance we would wiſh, we have taken Mr. William Fouſhee into partnerſhip, and propoſe to carry on the buſineſs to its uſual extent. We ſhall be much obliged to our friends for a continuance of their favours.

RAMSAY & TAYLOR.

LENT to ſome of my acquaintance, or loſt, Dr. BEATTIE ON TRUTH, and REID ON THE HUMAN MIND. Any perſon who has either of thoſe books will oblige me by informing the printer thereof, or returning them to me. The name at the bottom of the coat of arms denotes the owner.

RALPH WORMELEY, junior.

WARWICK, March 4, 1774.

I INTEND leaving the colony about the 1ſt of May next. All perſons who have had dealings with me on account of Meſſieurs James and Robert Donald and company are requeſted to come and have their reſpective balances aſcertained. The debts due that company, formerly collected by me, will be left in the management of Mr. Robert Donald, their partner and attorney.

PATRICK HUNTER.

THE claimants in the patent granted to Mr. John Savage and others, who were with Colonel George Waſhington at the battle of the Meadows, for 28,627 acres of land, on the Great Sandy creek, a bank of the Ohio, were advertiſed to meet on the 5th of March at Wincheſter, where a majority of the ſaid claimants met, and agreed to have another meeting on the 20th of May next, on the premiſes. Therefore it is expected no claimant will fail attending at the time and place, in order that a proper diviſion may be made of ſaid land, and charges paid. CHARLES SMITH.

KING HEROD

STANDS at Roſegill, and will cover mares at FOUR POUNDS the ſeaſon. Thoſe who ſend mares muſt ſend the money, otherwiſe they ſhall not be left. The valuable qualities, and the pedigree, of this horſe, are ſufficiently notorious.

RALPH WORMELEY, junior.

STRAYED, or ſtolen, from the ſubſcriber, in Northampton county, North Carolina, on the 25th of January laſt, a large horſe, about 4 feet 11 inches high, branded on the near buttock C P, has a large ſcar about the middle of his back, paces a good traveling gait, his colour reſembles a cheſnut ſorrel, and moſt people call him a *bald eagle*; his feet, mane and tail are white. Any perſon that will bring the ſaid horſe to Northampton courthouſe, or give any certain intelligence of him, ſhall have FIVE POUNDS reward.

JAMES WINBORNE.

ESSEX county, April 2, 1774.

IN conſequence of the death of Mr. James Campbell of Eſſex, who was acting attorney for Meſſieurs John, William, and James M'Call, M'Call and Elliott, and M'Call, Elliott, and Snodgraſs, in the buſineſs formerly under the management of Mr. William Snodgraſs, we have received from his executors the books and papers of ſaid companies, and have put them into the hands of Mr. James Gordon to collect. We therefore earneſtly requeſt all indebted to thoſe concerns to pay off immediately, as no further indulgence can be given. Mr. James Gordon will reſide in Tappahannock, and will attend Eſſex, Middleſex, Gloucester, and King and Queen courts.

ARCHIBALD M'CALL,
6 JOHN SNODGRASS.

ON Friday the 22d of April, at the new church near Pohick, in Truro pariſh, Fairfax county, will be let, by the veſtry of the ſaid pariſh, to the loweſt bidder, the building of a BRICK VESTRY HOUSE, twenty four feet long, and eighteen feet wide; the incloſing of the ſaid churchyard to be one hundred and fifty eight feet ſquare, with poſts and rails, the poſts to be of ſawed cedar, and the rails of yellow pine, clear of ſap; with three handſome paliſade gates. The whole to be done in the neateſt and moſt ſubſtantial manner.

G. MASON,
4* THOMAZIN ELLZEY, } churchwardens.

GODOLPHIN,

A FULL blooded horſe, by FEARNOUGHT, out of an imported mare, will ſtand this ſeaſon at Mr. Richard Taylor's, near Peterſburg, to cover mares, at TWENTY SHILLINGS the leap, or THREE POUNDS the ſeaſon, payable in October next. Thoſe gentlemen who are inclined to ſend mares may be aſſured that the greateſt care will be taken of them; but I will not be anſwerable for any that ſhall get away.

GEORGE BAYLOR.

FOR SALE,

SIX hundred acres of very good LAND, in Prince George county, within two miles of James river, and eight of Peterſburg, is well timbered, abounds with a conſiderable quantity of low grounds, through which runs a large ſtream of water, and it is thought a mill might be advantageouſly built on the ſame. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe ſhall have this land at the moderate price of twenty ſhillings an acre.

ELLYSON ARMISTEAD.

WILLIAMSBURG, March 1, 1774.

THE *ſeveral ſheriffs in arrear for his Majeſty's quitrents are requeſted to make full payment at the enſuing* April *court; and as it is my duty to enforce a ſpeedy collection of this revenue, it is hoped that thoſe againſt whom judgments have been already obtained will attend to this notice.*

RICHARD CORBIN, D. R. G.

YORK town, June 9, 1773.

THE ſubſcribers being very ſolicitous to comply with the will of their teſtator, the late Honourable William Nelſon, deſire that all perſons who were indebted to him will endeavour to make as ſpeedy payments as poſſible. Thoſe who have accounts open on his books, and who cannot immediately diſcharge the balances, are deſired to give their bonds. This requeſt is the more neceſſary, as moſt of the legacies bequeathed by the teſtator are to be paid in ſterling money, and he has directed that his younger ſons fortunes ſhall be placed out at intereſt upon undoubted ſecurities, ſo ſoon as it can be done. Thoſe who have any demands are deſired to make them immediately known.

THOMAS NELSON, | HUGH. NELSON,
THOMAS NELSON, jun. | RO. C. NICHOLAS.

To be SOLD, and entered upon immediately,

A TRACT of LAND containing 1300 acres, more or leſs, on Piankatank river, in Glouceſter county. It is needleſs to be particular about it as it is the ſame I advertiſed laſt year and then gave a full account of it, ſince then I ſold it to John Attway Clarke, of Maryland, but as he refuſes to take it, neceſſity obliges me once more to offer it to the public. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe may know the terms by applying to me in Middleſex. I want part of the money at the meeting of the merchants, and for the remainder I will give reaſonable credit. tf AUGUSTINE SMITH.

FOR SALE,

ABOUT twelve thouſand acres of exceeding rich TOBACCO LAND, in Amherſt county, whereon are ſeveral plantations and improvements ſufficient to work forty or fifty hands. There is on this land for ſale a very valuable GRIST MILL, lately built, with a ſtone dam and a pair of good COLOGNE MILL STONES, which mill has for two years paſt got upwards of 100 barrels of toll corn, and is ſituated on a never failing ſtream. The land will be ſhewn by William Womack, who lives at one of the plantations, and the prices of the land made known by him. One or two years credit will be allowed, intereſt being paid for the ſecond year, and alſo for the firſt, if the money is not paid agreeable to contract. The land is to be laid off and ſurveyed by Colonel William Cabell, at the expence of the purchaſer. Deeds will be made, upon bond and approved ſecurity being given, either to Call, William Cabell, or the ſubſcriber. Six per cent. diſcount will be allowed for ready money, or good merchants notes. If any perſon would chuſe to exchange lands in the lower part of the country, on or near ſome navigable river, that are good, it is more than probable we ſhould agree.

CARTER BRAXTON.

For WHITEHAVEN,

THE ſhip OLIVE, Captain William Barraſs, lies at Broadways, on Appomattox, will ſail early in April, having three fourths of her cargo engaged, can take in about one hundred hogſheads of tobacco, on liberty of conſignment. For terms apply to Mr. Bolling Starke, in Peterſburg, or us at Norfolk.

GREENWOOD, RITSON, & MARSH.

FOR SALE,

SEVERAL valuable tracts of LAND, adjoining each other, or both ſides of Chappawamick Run, in the counties of Stafford and Prince William, containing 2600 acres, being the ſeat whereon the ſubſcriber formerly reſided. Theſe lands are ſituate four miles above Aquia warehouſes, and four miles below the town of Dumfries, the ſoil of more than half of it exceeding good; there is on it as fine a mill ſeat as any in the colony, upon a large and never failing ſtream. There is a great appearance of iron ore, and a large quantity of white oak and pine timber, a tolerable commodious dwelling houſe, a great number of convenient outhouſes, good orchards, and ſeveral tenements in order for cropping. There are alſo 200 acres of fine meadow ground, half of which was ſowed in timothy laſt fall and this ſpring. A more particular deſcription will be unneceſſary, as it is preſumed, that any perſon inclinable to purchaſe will view the premiſes; and the ſubſcriber earneſtly entreats all ſuch to form their ideas of the value of this eſtate from their own obſervations, and not from any accounts they may receive from others, as there are ſome perſons, who are thought good natured, worthy men, amuſe themſelves with decrying the property of their neighbours, even at the expence of truth, and under the maſk of friendſhip to the perſon injured. And the ſubſcriber is more particular in this caution, as he hath formerly received ſeveral ſevere injuries of that kind from one in that neighbourhood. The above lands are under the incumbrance of two mortgages; the one for a conſiderable ſum, made by the ſubſcriber himſelf, the other for an inconſiderable ſum, made by the perſon of whom he purchaſed one of the ſmall tracts, which mortgages are to be firſt paid out of the money ariſing from the ſale For terms apply to

THOMSON MASON.

FOR SALE,

THE public STOREHOUSE in that part of the town of Richmond called Shockoes, rented at fifteen pounds a year; the two half acre lots, No. 400 and No. 670, in the ſame town; the valuable lot of one hundred acres of timbered land, near the ſame, known by the deſcription of No. 799; alſo the two half acre lots, No. 116 and No. 267, in the town of Manchester or Rocky Ridge, on the ſouth ſide of the falls of James river. For terms apply to Joſhua Storrs of Richmond, or to the ſubſcriber. THOMSON MASON.

TAKEN up, in Suſſex, a bay mare, about 4 feet 5 inches high, no perceivable brand, three of her feet white, has a white ſpot on the near ſide of her neck, and a ſmall ſaddle ſpot, ſcaled on the back, has many white hairs on her flanks and about the belly, is docked, and appears to be about 10 or 12 years old. Poſted, and appraiſed to 7l. 10s. AMBROSE GRIZARD.